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(54) 【発明の名称】 固定化光触媒とその製造方法および有害物質の分解・除去方法

(57)【要約】

【課題】光触媒反応効率が高く、固体表面の汚れ(汚れ付着物質)や、大気中あるいは排水中の有害物質の分解等に対して優れた効果を示す固定化光触媒とその製造方法およびその光触媒を用いた有害物質の分解・除去方法を提供する。

【解決手段】平均結晶子サイズが5~30 n mのアナタース型の結晶からなる二酸化チタンが基材表面に薄膜状に固定されている固定化光触媒。この固定化光触媒に有害物質を接触させた状態で高エネルギーの光を照射すれば有害物質の分解・除去に効果的である。この固定化光触媒は、チタニアゾルを蓋材に塗布した後、所定の焼成温度(250~800℃)まで加熱し、その温度で短時間(30分以内)保持する焼成処理を結ずことにより製造することができる。二酸化ジルコニウムおよび/またはジルコニウム塩を所定量添加したチタニアゾルを用いれば、焼成条件を緩和することができる。

【特許請求の範囲】

【請求項1】平均結晶子サイズが5~30 nmのアナタ ース型二酸化チタンが基付表面に薄膜状に固定されてい ることを特徴とする光触媒。

【請求項2】墓材にチタニアゾルを塗布した後、250 ~800 Cまで加熱し、その温度で30分以内保持する 焼成処理を施すことを特徴とする請求項1に記載の固定 化光触媒の製造方法。

【請求項3】2ェ/Tェ(モル比)が0.3未満となる れか一方または両方が添加されたチタニアゾルを基材に 塗布した後、300~1000℃で焼成処理を縋すこと を特徴とする調求項1に記載の固定化光触媒の製造方 法.

【請求項4】請求項1に記載の固定化光触線と有害物質 とが接触した条件下で前記固定化光触媒にバンドギャッ プ以上のエネルギーの光を照射することを特徴とする有 害物質の分解・除去方法。

【発明の詳細な説明】

[0001]

【発明の属する技術分野】本発明は、防臭、防汚(固体 表面の汚れ防止)、殺菌等に効果があり、大気汚染物 質、あるいは排水中の汚染物質等の有害物質を分解・除 去する作用を有し、さらには光電気化学、有機合成等へ の応用が可能な固定化光触媒とその製造方法およびその 光触媒を用いる有害物質の分解・除去方法に関する。 [00002]

【従来の技術】半導体に光を照射すると、その照射面に 強い還元作用を有する電子と強い酸化作用を有する正孔 が生じ、半導体に接触した分子はその酸化還元作用によ って分解される。

【0003】近年、半導体のこのような作用、すなわち 光触媒作用を、NO、等の大気汚染物質の分解、防臭、 防汚、殺菌、水の浄化等の様々な環境浄化技術に応用す る試みが精力的に行われている。しかし、現状では光鮫 模反応の効率は低く、実用化されている例は極めて少な

【①①①4】半導体光触線は、従来から、粉末状で溶液 中に壁砌させた状態、あるいは基材上に薄膜状に固定し た状態で使用されてきた。光鮭媒の活性を高く維持する という観点からは表面論の大きい懸濁状態での使用が望 ましいが、実用面からは、取り扱いが容易で、帽広い応 用性を有する固定した状態での使用の方がはるかに有望 といえる。

【① ① 0.5 】そのため、光触媒作用を有する半導体を基 材に固定した光触媒(以下、これを「固定化光触媒」と いう)の活性を高める種々の方法が提案されており、例 えば、特闘平7-100378号公報には、アナタース 型の結晶からなる二酸化チタン固定化光触媒が開示され ている。この光触媒は、墓村上への塗布に用いる二酸化 50 れていることを特徴とする光鮭娘。

チタンのゾルにアルコールアミンを添加し、600~7 (1) ℃の焼成温度までゆっくりと加熱昇温することによ り製造される。しかしながら、この固定化光触媒では十 分な光触媒活性が得られず、アルコールアミンが飛散し にくいため、製造時に多量のエネルギーを要するという 問題もある。

【0006】また、特闘平6-293519号公報に は、塗布に用いるチタニアゾルをあらかじめ水熱処理す ることによって、それに含まれる二酸化チタンの微粒子 ように二酸化ジルコニウムおよびジルコニウム塩のいず 10 を結晶成長させる固定化光触媒の製造方法が関示されて いる。この光触媒は比較的高い触媒活性を有している が、結晶成長したチタニアゾルは基材に均一に強布され にくく、焼成後剥離しやすいという問題がある。さら に、水熱処理は高温、高圧下での反応であるとともに、 溶液速度、湿度、圧力等に微妙なコントロールを要する ため、光触線の重度には適していない。

[0007]

【発明が解決しようとする課題】本発明は、上述したよ うな状況下にあって、光触媒反応効率が高く、したがっ 20 て、防臭、防汚、抗菌、および大気中あるいは排水等に 含まれる有害物質(例えば、NO。 農業、有機ハロゲ ン化合物等)の分解、無害化などに対して優れた効果を 示し、かつ、経済性、安定性、安全性などの面からも好 適な固定化光触媒とその製造方法、およびその光触媒を 用いる有害物質の分解・除去方法を提供することを課題 としてなされたものである.

[0008]

【課題を解決するための手段】本発明者は、二酸化チタ ンを用いた、高い反応効率を示す固定化光触媒を開発す べく検討を重ねた結果、チタニアゾルを基材に塗布した 後、焼成し、結晶成長させることにより、平均結晶子サ イズが5~30nmのアナタース型二酸化チタンとする ことができ、固定化された二酸化チタンの比表面積が増 大し、また、配位不飽和点、格子欠陥等の反応活性サイ 上が増加し、さらには、量子サイズ効果発現時には酸化 還元力の増大効果も加わることによって、光触媒活性が 著しく向上することを見いだした。

【0009】また、このような特性を有する固定化光触 雄は、基材表面にチタニアゾルを塗布した後の競成を短 時間とすることによって製造することができ、さらに、 塗布に用いるチタニアゾルに所定量の二酸化ジルコニウ ムまたはジルコニウムの塩を添加することによって、-層容易に製造することが可能であることを知見した。 【① ① 1 ① 】本発明はこれらの知見に基づきなされたも ので、その要旨は、下記(1)の固定化光触媒。(2) および(3)のその製造方法、ならびに(4)のその固 定化光触媒を用いる有害物質の分解・除去方法にある。 【0011】(1) 平均結晶子サイズが5~30nmの アナタース型二酸化チタンが基材表面に薄膜状に固定さ

(3)

【0012】(2)基材にチタニアゾルを塗布した役。 250~800°Cまで加熱し、その温度で30分以内保 持する焼成処理を施すことを特徴とする上記 (1) に記 戦の固定化光触媒の製造方法。

【0013】(3)2ァ/Tェ(モル比)が0.3糸満 となるように二酸化ジルコニウムおよびジルコニウム塩 のいずれか一方または両方が添加されたチタニアゾルを 基材に塗布した後、300~1000℃で焼成処理を施 すことを特徴とする上記(1)に記載の固定化光触媒の 製造方法。

【0014】(4)上記(1)に記載の固定化光触媒と 有害物質とが接触した条件下で前記固定化光触媒にバン ドギャップ以上のエネルギーの光を照射することを特徴 とする有害物質の分解・除去方法。

【①①15】前記の「平均結晶子サイズ」とは、基本的 には返過型電子顕微鏡で直接観察した結晶粒径を意味す るが、この値は、X線回折によるアナタース(diet) のピークからScherrerの式を用いて算出した結 晶子サイズと良く一致することから、本発明では、平均 結晶子サイズとしてこれらのいずれの値を採用してもよ 20 い。なお、「平均」に特別の意味(限定)はなく、5ヵ m未満のもの。あるいは30nmを若干超えるものがあ ったとしても、複数の結晶子サイズの算衛平均が5~3 On mの範囲内にあればよい。

{00161

【発明の真施の形態】以下 本発明(上記(1)~ (4)の発明)について詳細に説明する。

【0017】上記(1)の発明は、チタニアゾルを基材 表面に塗布した後、焼成により薄膜状の二酸化チタンを **結晶成長させた結果得られるもので、その結晶子サイズ** が平均で5~30nmの範囲内にあることを特徴とする 固定化光鮭媒(これを、「本発明の固定化光鮭媒」とい う) である。

【りり18】本発明の固定化光触媒においては、まず、 二酸化チタンの結晶構造がアナタース型でなければなら ない。後述する実施例で示すように、アナタース型でな ければ光触媒活性の高い光触媒が得られないからであ

【0019】さらに、その平均結晶子サイズ(以下、単 あることが必要である。結晶子サイズが5 n m未満であ るということは、チタニアゾルに含まれる二酸化チタン の平均粒子径が5nm程度であることであって、そのよ うな敵粒の二酸化チタンを製造することは真質的に困難 である。一方、結晶子サイズが30mmを超えると、光 候媒活性が著しく低下する。

【0020】二酸化チタンを固定する益材としては、ス テンレス鋼、炭素鋼、亜鉛等のめっきを施した鋼板、あ るいはアルミニウム板、チタン板等の各種の金属材料 や、セラミックス、陶磁器、ガラス等の無機材料、樹

脂。木材、活性炭等の有機材料から選択される任意の材 料. あるいはその中の2種以上からなる複合材料など、 広範囲にわたる材料が使用できる。既に塗装が縮されて いる部材を用いることもできる。また、基材の形状につ いても何等限定はなく、厚板、薄板などの板状。ビーズ のような球状、あるいはそのまま製品として供される彼 雑な形状であってもよい。また、表面が多孔質でも緻密 質でもよい。

【0021】二酸化チタンの順厚について特に限定はな 10 い。一般に、厚くなるほど高い光触媒活性を示す傾向が ある。しかし、膜厚が2μmを超えると光触媒活性の向 上効果が認められず、膜の剥離などが起こりやすくなる ので、211m以下であることが好ましい。

【0022】この固定化光触媒は、太陽光や蛍光灯、ブ ラックライト、水銀灯、キセノン灯等からの光によっ て、光触媒作用を発現し、抗菌、防臭、防汚、ならびに 大気中あるいは排水などに含まれる有害物質等の分解、 無害化等に対して優れた効果を示す。 また、この固定化 光触媒は、安定性、安全性 (毒性がない) などにも優れ ており、内蛙村、蛙材、ガラス、化粧板、タイル等とし て好適に利用でき、使用するに際し何等エネルギーを必 要とせず(省エネルギー)、メンテナンスフリーである という利点も有している。

【0023】前記(2)の発明は上記(1)の固定化光 触媒の製造方法で、チタニアゾルを基材に塗布した後、 250~800℃ (焼成温度) まで飼熱し、その温度で 短時間(30分以内)保持する焼成処理を施す方法であ

【0024】チタニアゾルの調製は、超微粒の二酸化チ タン (5~10 nm) を水に懸稠させたり、チタンテト ラメトキシド、チタンテトラエトキシド、チタンテトラ ーn-プロポキシド、チタンテトラーi-プロポキシ ド、チタンテトラーαープトキシド等のチタンテトラア ルコキシドや、チタンアセチルアセトネート、四塩化チ タン等を加水分解することによって行うことができる。 また、ゾルには、ジエタノールアミン、トリエタノール アミン等のアルコールアミン類や、1、3プロパンジオ ール等の乾燥抑制剤を添加してもよい。

【0025】とのようにして得られたチタニアゾルに含 に「結晶子サイズ」という)が5~30mmの範囲内に(40)まれる二酸化チタンの平均粒子径は5~10mm程度で あり、これを蟇村衰面に墜布し、焼成し、結晶成長させ ることによって所望の結晶子サイズ(5~30 nm)の 二酸化チタン固定化光触媒とする。

> 【0026】蟇村へのチタニアゾルの釜布は、スピンコ ーティング、ディップコーティング、スプレーコーティ ング、バーコーティング等によって行うことができる。 【0027】チタニアゾルを基材に塗布した後、焼成す ることによって固定化光触媒が得られるが、基材表面に 薄膜状に固定化した二酸化チタン等の金属酸化物の焼結 59 は極めて速やかに起こり、結晶粒が大きくなるため、通

意の娘成条件では、上述した結晶子サイズが5~30 nmの簡問にある二度化チタンからなる本発明の固定化光 触線は得られない。

【0028】そこで、焼成を前記の所定の条件で行う。 すなわち、チタニアゾルを基材に塗布した後、焼成温度 まで加熱し、その温度で所定時間保持した後、冷却する 焼成処理を行う。焼成は、塗布した状態(窒温状態)の まま行ってもよいし、あるいは塗布後100℃前後で乾 場した状態から行ってもよい。

【0029】競成温度は250~800℃の温度域とする。競成温度が250℃より低いと二酸化チタンはアモルファスのままであり、一方、800℃を超えると結晶粒が成長して大きくなりすぎ、あるいはルチル晶が現れ、高い光燥媒活性を有する固定化光触媒は得られない。

【0030】 規成温度までの加熱は急速に行うことが好ましい。加熱が急速に行われない場合は、前記の規模温度に達するまでに二酸化チタンの焼結が進み過ぎ、結晶粒が組大化する場合がある。好ましい加熱速度は、30℃/分以上である。なお、急速に加熱するには、熱処理 20 炉をあらかじめ所定の温度に加熱しておき、その中へチタニアゾルを塗布した基材を直接接入する方法等を用いるのが好適である。

【10031】 競成温度に達した後の保持時間(競成時間)は30分以内とする。競成温度に幅があるので、実際には、焼成温度として前記の温度範囲内の低めの温度に設定した場合は焼成時間を長くし、高めの温度に設定した場合は短くする等、適宜調節する。なお、競成温度を400~700℃の範囲とし、焼成時間を10分以内とするのが、高い光鮭媒活性を有する固定化光触媒を得る上で好ましい。

【① 032】 焼成後は冷却するが、冷却も急速に行うことが望ましい。冷却速度が小さいと、加熱の場合と同様に競結が進み過ぎる場合があり、所望の結晶子サイズを有するアナタース型の二酸化チタンからなる固定化光験媒は得られない。冷却速度は、20°C/分以上とすることが好ましい。なお、急速に冷却する方法としては、空冷、水冷等の方法が利用できる。

【①033】前記の(3)の発明は、(2)の発明と同じく上記(1)の固定化光触媒の製造方法で、乙ェ/T」(そル比)が①.3未満となるように二酸化ジルコニウムおよびジルコニウム塩のいずれか一方または両方が添加されたチタニアゾルを基材に塗布した後、300~1000℃で境成処理を超す方法である。

【①034】チタニアゾルに添加された二酸化ジルコニウムは、二酸化チタンの結晶の内部(結晶粒内)あるいは結晶粒界に分散して存在し、それによる一種のピン圏め効果によって、二酸化チタンの焼成時におけるアナタース晶の粒成長が抑えられる。また、二酸化ジルコニウムの添加は、800℃以上の高温焼成時に起こるアナタ

ースから光触媒活性の低いルチルへの転移の抑制にも有効である。なお、ジルコニウム塩も、触成時に容易に酸化物になるので、二酸化ジルコニウムが添加された場合と同様の作用効果を有している。

【0035】したがって、これら二酸化ジルコニウムお

よび/またはジルコニウム塩を添加することによって、前記(2)の発明で規定する焼成温度、あるいは焼成時間から若干外れる場合でも、結晶子サイズの小さい二酸化チタンからなる固定化光触媒を製造することが可能と16 なる。つまり、焼成条件を緩和することができる。【0036】二酸化ジルコニウムは、超機粒の二酸化ジルコニウム(5~10nm)を水に懸濁させたり、ジルコニウムテトラーnープロボキシド、ジルコニウムテトラーnープレキシド等のジルコニウムテトラアルコキシドや、四塩化ジルコニウム等を加水分解することによってジルコニウム塩としては、オキシ塩化ジルコニウム、硝酸ジルコニル等が利用できる。

【0037】塗布に用いる二酸化シルコニウムおよび/またはシルコニウム塩を添加したチタニアゾルの調製は、別途調製したチタニアゾルに上記のシルコニアゾルあるいはシルコニウム塩を添加してもよいが、チタニアゾルを調製する際、チタンテトラアルコキシド等にシルコニウムテトラアルコキシドあるいはジルコニウム塩をあらかじめ複合しておくことにより簡優に行うことができる。

【0038】チタニアゾルに添加する二酸化ジルコニウ ムおよび/またはジルコニウム塩の量は2 r / Ti(モ ル比)で0.3未満(ただし、0は含まない)とする。 2 r / Ti(モル比)が0.3(すなわち、Tiに対す る2 r の貴が30mo1%)以上になると、焼成によっ でチタンとジルコニウムの複合酸化物、例えば2 r Ti O、等の生成が優先しておこるため、光触媒活性は著し く低下する。好ましくは1~18mo1%、さらに好ま しくは12~18mo1%である。

【0039】競成温度は300~1000でとする。焼 成温度がこの温度域の下限よりも低いと非晶質となり、 ・上限を超えるとルチル晶となるため、いずれの場合も光 無媒活性の高い固定化光触媒は得られない。

【0040】 競成温度までの加熱は、二酸化ジルコニウムが二酸化チタンの機成時におけるアナタース晶の粒成長を効果的に抑制しているため、前記(2)の製造方法での加熱条件よりもかなり緩和な条件で行ってもよい。その条件に特に限定はないが、好ましい加熱速度は、3で/分以上である。

め効果によって、二酸化チタンの焼成時におけるアナタ 【0041】熄成温度に達した後の保持時間(煌成時 ース晶の粒成長が抑えられる。また、二酸化ジルコニウ 間)についても特に限定はない。しかし、過度に長時間 本の添加は、800℃以上の高温焼成時に起こるアナタ 50 にわたると生産効率が低下し、コストアップの要因とな

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るので、2時間以内とするのが好ましい。

- 【①①42】焼成後の冷却についても、加熱と同様、
- (2)の方法に比べて穏和な条件で行ってもよいが、好ましい条件は、3℃/分以上である。
- 【① 0 4 3】上記(2)および(3)の方法によれば、本発明の固定化光触媒を特別の手段を必要とせずに、比較的低コストで容易に製造することができる。
- 【1) 0.4.4 】前記(4)の発明は、(1)の発明の固定 化光触媒を用いて、特に有害物質を分解・除去する方法 で、これらの固定化光触媒と有害物質とが接触した条件 下で前記光触媒にバンドギャップ以上のエネルギーの光 を照射する方法である。つまり、有害物質が固定化光触 媒の触媒作用を受け得る状態の下で前記光触媒を構成す る結晶内の充満帯にある相当数の電子が禁止帯を超えて 空帯(伝導帯)へ移るに足るエネルギーの光を照射する のである。
- 【① 0 4 5】とこでいう「有害物質」とは、人体に無影響を及ぼす物質。あるいはその可能性がある物質のことであり、具体的には、NO。、SO。. フロン、アンモニア、硫化水素等の排がスあるいは大気中に含まれる物で、アルデヒド類、アミン類、メルカブタン領、アルコール類、BTX(ベンゼン、トルエン、キシレン)、フェノール領等の有機化合物。さらには、トリハロメタン、トリクロロエチレン等の有機ハロゲン化合物、除草剤、授菌剤、殺虫剤等の種々の農薬、翌白質やアミノ酸をはじめ種々の生化学的酸素要求置(BOD)の高い物質、界面活性剤、シアン化合物や硫黄化合物等の無機化合物、種々の重金属イオン等、さらには、細菌、放線菌、菌類などの微生物等、主として排水中に含まれるもの等が挙げられる。
- 【① 0.4.6】さらに、上記「有害物質」には、光触媒あるいはそれを用いた多機能部材の表面に直接付着する「付着物質」も含まれる。例えば、大腸菌、ブドウ球菌、緑濃菌、カビ等の菌類の他、油、タバコのヤニ、指紋、雨垂れ、泥などである。
- (① 0 4 7] また、前記の「固定化光触媒と有害物質とが接触した条件下」とは、固定化光触媒に上記の有害物質が直接付替している場合の他に、例えば上記の有害物質が含まれる空気その他のガスや、水その他の液体中に固定化光触媒が置かれ、有害物質が光触媒の触媒作用を 40 受け得る状態の下にある場合をいう。
- (1) 048] このような条件下で(1) の発明の固定化 光触媒にバンドギャップ以上のエネルギーの光を照射す ると、光触媒作用が発現して、有害物質が効果的に分解 ・除去される。
- (10)49】バンドギャップ以上のエネルギーの光としては、紫外線を含む光が好ましく、具体的には、太陽光や、蛍光灯、ブラックライト、水銀灯、キセノン灯等からの光があり、これらを光源として用いることができる。

光が好ましい。

【0050】光の照射量や照射時間などは、分解・除去しようとする有害物質の量などによって適宜定めればよい。

[0051]

【実施例】

(実施例1) チタンテトラーn - ブトキシド40.5 g (0.12 mol) を脱水エタノール75 ml(ミリリットル) に加えた複合液を室温で30分間欄拌した後、 水浴を用いて冷却した。その後、この混合液に、エタノール(75 ml)、水(2.6 ml)、硝酸(2 ml)の混合液をゆっくりと適下し、1時間捌拌した後、水浴から取り出して室温まで戻し、12時間攪拌を続けて透明なチタニアゾル液を得た。

【0052】さらに、このブル液をスピンコータを用い、回転数300rpm、保持時間1分として、鏡面研磨したステンレス鋼製基材(SUS304:4cm×4cm×厚さ1mm)上に塗布した。その後直ちだ、この基材を、炉内温度をあらかじめ550℃に設定した電熱炉に入れ、3分間焼成した後取り出し、空気中で冷却した。このブル液の塗布、焼成緑作を4回繰り返すことによって、ステンレス鋼表面に二酸化チタンを薄膜状に形成させた固定化光燥媒を作製した。

【① 053】なお、この光触媒の二酸化チタンは、X線回新によって調べた結果、図1に示すようにアナタース晶のパターンのみが認められた。また、Scherrerの式から求めた結晶子サイズ(diei)は15.5nmであり、透過型電子顕微鏡で観察した結晶粒径(約15nm)とはは同じ値であった。表1に焼成温度、焼成時間および結晶子サイズを示す。

【10054】との二酸化チタン固定化光無媒を試料として酢酸の分解実験を行った。

【0055】まず、石英製反応セル(内容量100cc)に、試料と遺度6.6mM(ミリモル)の酢飲水窓液70ml(酢酸含有量462mmol)を入れ、酸素を20分間送過した。次いで、25℃で遊器機料しながち、250型の超高圧水銀灯から、UVフィルター(見芝製UV-31)を通して4時間光照射を行った。その後、水溶液に含まれる酢酸の量をイオンクロマトグラフィーにより分析した結果、酢酸の分解による減少量は80μmolであった(間表に表示)。

【①056】(実施例2) チタンテトラー・プロボキシド80gを50mlのイソプロパノールに加えた複合液を激しく撹拌している蒸留水500mlに滴下し、その後、硝酸(60%、以下、硝酸とは60%硝酸をいう)5gを加えた。次いで、80℃で24時間撹拌し、真空下で濃縮し、二酸化チタンを15重置%含むチタニアゾル液を得、さらに2倍量のエタノールを加えることによって塗布用ゾル液とした。

る。特に、波長が300~400mmの近紫外線を含む 50 【0057】このゾル液を実施例1の場合と同様にステ

ンレス銅製基材 (SUS304:4cm×4cm×厚さ 1 mm)上に塗布した後、空気中で30分乾燥し、炉内 温度が250°Cの電熱炉に入れ、30分間焼成した後取 り出し、空気中で冷却した。このゾル液の塗布、綻成様 作を4回繰り返すことによって、二酸化チタン固定化光 絵媒を作製した。

【0058】なお、この光触媒の二酸化チタンは、X線 回折によって調べた結果。アナタース型であり、その結 晶子サイズ(die,)はおよそ6、Onmであった。 表 1に親成温度、規成時間および結晶子サイズを示す。

【0059】との二酸化チタン固定化光觖媒を試料とし て、実施例1におけると同様の方法で酢酸の分解実験を 行った。結果を表1に示したが、酢酸の分解による減少 置は54.5µmolであった。

【①①60】(実施例3~10)焼成条件(焼成温度お よび焼成時間)を表1に示す条件とした以外はすべて真 施例1と同様の方法で二酸化チタン固定化光触媒を得、 同じく実施例1におけると同様の方法で酢酸の分解実験 を行った。結果は表しに示すとおりであった。

[006]] (比較例1) 焼成時間を60分とした以外 20 かる。 は実能例1と同様の方法で二酸化チタン固定化光触媒を 作製した。この光触媒の二酸化チタンは、X線回折の結 県 図1に示すようにアナタース晶のピークのみが認め られたが、Scherrerの式から求めた結晶子サイ ズ(d,。,)は32.5nm(透過型電子顕微鏡による 観察では、33.0 nm)で、本発明で規定する範囲か ち外れるものであった。

【10062】この二酸化チタン固定化光触媒を試料とし て、実施例1におけると同様の方法で酢酸の分解実験を 行った。その結果は、衰1に示したように、酢酸の分解 による減少量はり、3 μm ο 1 で、上記の真施例 1 に比 べて著しく低かった。

【0063】(比較例2) 焼成温度を850℃とした以 外は実施例1と同様の方法で二酸化チタン固定化光燥媒 を得た。この光触媒は、X線回折の結果、結晶子サイズ が35.5 nmのアナタース晶と70~80 nmの結晶 粒径を有するルチル晶が混在した状態にあった。

【10064】との二酸化チタン固定化光触媒を試料とし て、実施例1におけると同様の方法で酢酸の分解実験を 行った。その結果、衰1に示したように、酢酸の分解量 40 はりであった。

【10065】 (実施例11) チタンテトラーn-プトキ シド40.5g(0.12mo!) とジルコニウムテト ラーnープロポキシドを含有(濃度70%)する2ープ ロバノール溶液(). 561g(1.2×101mo!) を脱水エタノール75m1に加えた混合液を室温で30 分間概控した後、水浴を用いて冷却した。その後、この 復合液に、エタノール (75m!). 水 (2.6m) 1) 、硝酸 (2 m !) の混合液をゆっくりと滴下し、1

2時間機控を続けてチタニアゾルとジルコニアゾルの混 台ゾル液 (2 r / T r = 1 m o 1%) を得た。

【0066】さらに、このゾル液を、実施例1における と同様の方法で、ステンレス銅製基材(SUS304: 4 c m×4 c m×厚さ l m m > 上に塗布し、空気中55 ①で60分間組成した。このゾル液の塗布、組成操作 を4回繰り返すことによって、ステンレス鋼を蟇村とす る固定化光触媒を作製した。

【0067】図2に、この墓材表面に形成された光絵媒 (二酸化ジルコニウムを含有する二酸化チタン)のX線 回折図を示す。図示するように、二酸化チタンはアナタ ース型であった。一方、二酸化ジルコニウムに基づく回 折パターンは認められなかった。また、Scheェre rの式から求めた二酸化チタンアナタース晶の結晶子サ イズ (d,,,) は20. lnmであった。この結晶子サ イズは、同じ綻成条件で調製した前記の比較例1の試料 の結晶子サイズ (32.5 nm) と比べて明らかに小さ く、二酸化ジルコニウムの添加によって二酸化チタンの 焼結が抑制され、結晶粒の組大化が防止されたことがわ

【0068】この固定化光触媒を試料として、実施例1 におけると同様の方法で酢酸の分解実験を行った。結果 は表しに示すとおりであった。

【()()69】 (実施例12) チタンテトラーュープロボ キシド80gを50m1のイソプロバノールに加えた泥 台液を激しく撹拌している蒸留水500mlに滴下し、 その後、硝酸 (60%) 5gを加えた。次いで、80℃ で2.4時間撹拌し、真空下で濃縮し、二酸化チタンを1 5重量%含むチタニアゾル液を得た。そのゾル液に、オ キシ塩化ジルコニウムを2.73g加え(2ェ/Tェニ 3mol%)、十分撹拌した後、さらに2倍量のエタノ ールを加えることによって塗布用ゾル液を得た。

【0070】とのゾル液を実施例1の場合と同様にステ ンレス鋼製基材 (SUS304:4cm×4cm×厚さ 1 mm〉上に盤布し、空気中500℃で60分間焼成し た。このゾル液の塗布、焼成緑作を4回繰り返すことに よって、固定化光候線を作製した。この基材上の光候線 はアナタース晶からなるものであり、その結晶子サイズ (die,)は19.5nmであった。

【0071】この固定化光触媒を試料として、実施例1 におけると同様の方法で酢酸の分解実験を行った。結果 は表しに示すとおりであった。

【10072】(実施例13~17)ジルコニウムテトラ - n - プロポキシドを含有(濃度70%)する2-プロ パノール溶液の量を1.69g、3.37g、6.73 g、10、1g、13、48gおよび13、48gとし た以外はすべて実施例11と同様の方法でステンレス網 を基付とする固定化光触線を作製した。この基付表面に 形成された光触媒(二酸化ジルコニウムを含有する二酸 時間樹搾した後、氷浴から取り出して室温まで戻し、1 50 化チタン)は、X線回折の結果、図2に示すようにアナ

タース晶のピークのみが認められ、二酸化ジルコニウム に基づく回折ビークは認められなかった。

【0073】とれらの固定化光絵旗を試料として、実施 例1におけると同様の方法で酢酸の分解実験を行った。 結果は表しに示すとおりで、酢酸の分解量は、次に示す 比較例3(二酸化ジルコニウムが本発明で規定する量を 超える固定化光触媒)に比べ大幅に上回った。

【0074】(比較例3)ジルコニウムテトラーnープ ロポキシドを含有(濃度?0%) する2-プロバノール と同様の方法でステンレス鋼を基材とする固定化光絵媒 を作製した。この基材表面に形成された光絵媒(二酸化 ジルコニウムを含有する二酸化チタン) は、X線回折の 結果、図2に示すようにアナタース晶に基づく回折パタ ーンは全く認められなかった。

【0075】この固定化光触媒を試料として、実施例1 におけると同様の方法で酢酸の分解実験を行った。結果※ *は表しに示すとおりで、酢酸はほとんど分解されなかっ た。これは、X線回折では観測されなかったが、チタン とジルコニウムの複合酸化物(2:TiO。等)が主に 生成し、光触媒活性が暑しく減少したことによるもので

【()()76】(実施例18) 実施例16で調製したゾル 液(T 1/2 r = 1 8 m o 1%)を用い、焼成温度を 9 ① D C、焼成時間を3分間とした以外はすべて実施例1 1と同様の方法でステンレス鋼を基材とする固定化光絵 溶液の量を16.84gとした以外はすべて真鍮例11 10 媒を作製した。この基材表面に形成された光触媒は、結 晶子サイズ25.5nmのアナタース晶からなってお り、ルチル語は含まれていなかった。

> 【0077】との固定化光触媒を試料として、実施例1 におけると同様の方法で酢酸の分解実験を行った。結果 は表しに示すとおりであった。

[0078]

【表1】

| | | | | 表し | | |
|-----|----|-------|------|---------|--------------|--------|
| | | 美成寶度 | 类应時間 | 2r/Ti | T102結晶子9イズ | 節幾分解量 |
| N | o. | | | | (725-Xd ;o) | |
| | | (3) | (%) | (20196) | (nn) | (amol) |
| | ı | 650 | 2 | - | l 5. 5 | 80. 0 |
| | 2 | 250 | 30 | - | 6.0 | 54.5 |
| | 3 | 550 | 6 | - | 18.8 | 59 3 |
| | 4 | 660 | 16 | - | 19.0 | 32.7 |
| 奖 | 5 | 66ú | 20 | - | 29. 2 | 18. 2 |
| | 8 | 650 | 30 | - | 24.1 | 5.2 |
| | 7 | 400 | 30 | - | 15.0 | 92. 1 |
| | 8 | 600 | 80 | - | 27.3 | i. 5 |
| 極 | 9 | 500 | 3 | - | 13 3 | 92. l |
| | 10 | 800 | 3 | - | 28.3 | 12.0 |
| | 11 | 550 | 60 | l | 20. 1 | 17.7 |
| | 12 | 500 | 60 | 3 | 20.0 | 43, 0 |
| 641 | 13 | 550 | 80 | 3 | 19.5 | 35, 5 |
| | 14 | 556 | 80 | 8 | 24.0 | 42.0 |
| | 15 | 550 | 80 | 12 | 22.5 | 49.5 |
| | 16 | 550 | 60 | 18 | 23.0 | 61.3 |
| | 17 | 550 | 60 | 24 | 23.5 | 56.2 |
| | 18 | 900 | 3 | !8 | 25. 6 | 12.6 |
| 比 | 1 | 650 | 60 | - | * 22.5 | 0.3 |
| 胶 | 2 | + 850 | 3 | | * 35.5 | 0 |

(7)

(性) *印:本発明で規定する範囲から外れることを表す。

【① 0 7 9】 (実施例 1 9) 固定化光触媒の防臭効果を 確認するため、アセトアルデヒドを思臭成分と想定して その分解実験を行った。

【0080】石英製反応セル(内容債100cc)に箕 施例16で作製した固定化光燥線を入れ、閉鎖循環ライニ ン(合計内容債350ml)に接続した。空気で登訳し、50、続されているガスクロマトグラフを用いて測定した。

たアセトアルデヒド (5000ppm) を孫内に導入 し、循環させながら250 図経高圧水銀灯から、減光フ ィルター、Uソフィルター(泉芝製UV-31)を通し て光照射を行った(紫外線強度15mW/cm¹)。な お、アセトアルデヒドの分解による減少量はラインに接

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(8)

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【10081】その結果、図3に示すように、アセトアル デヒトは経時的に減少し、120分後には、検出不能な レベル (10)pm以下) になった。

【りり82】(比較例4)比較例1で作製した固定化光 触媒を用いて、実施例19におけると同様の方法でアセ トアルデヒドの分解実験を行った。

【0083】結果は図3に示すに示すように、120分 後のアセトアルデヒドの残存濃度は約3500ppm で、実施例19に比べアセトアルテヒドの分解量ははる かに少なかった。

【①①84】(実施例20)固定化光触媒の抗菌効果を 確認するため、大腸菌(Escherichiaco) ₩3110株〉に対する殺菌効果を調査した。

【①①85】夷鎚例!で作製した固定化光鮭雄を試料と して用い、その表面をあらかじめ70%エタノールで殺 菌した後、大腸菌を2.5×10°個/m!含む生理食 塩水り、2m1 (大腸菌敷:5×10 個)を、0.0 25mlずつ8滴に分けてその表面に滴下した。次い で、相対湿度95%の条件下で、250 W超高圧水銀灯 を用い、上部から、減光フィルター、UVフィルター (東芝製リソー35)を通して15分間光照射を行った (紫外線強度1mW/cm²)。

【10086】その後、試料の上の菌液を生理食塩水9. 8 m 1 で洗い流し、それを標準寒天培地に希釈塗沫し、 35℃で48時間培養した後、生育したコロニーを計数 することによって生菌数を測定した。抗菌性の評価は、 同じ条件で、大腸菌を含む生理食塩水を、二酸化チタン を形成(コーティング)していない墓材(SUS30 4) 表面に満下して15分間光照射したものと、実施例 1で作製した固定化光鮭媒の裏面に滴下して15分間暗 所に保持したものについて、上記と同様に測定した生菌 数 (それぞれ4、8×10) 個および4、7×10) 個)を基準として行った。

【0087】その結果、光照射することによって生存大 腸菌数は1.6×10′個となり、優れた抗菌性が認め **ろれた**。

【1) 1) 8 8 】 (実施例2 1) 基材として石英板 (4 c m ×4cm×厚さ1mm)を用いた以外はすべて実施例1 と同様の方法で石英板表面に二酸化チタンを薄膜状に形 造をX線回折によって調べた結果、二酸化チタンはアナ タース晶からな成るものであり、その結晶子サイズは1 4. 5 n m であった。

【① 089】との二酸化チタン固定化光触線を試料とし て用い、テトラクロロエチレンの分解実験を行った。な お、テトラクロロエチレンは、洗剤、脂肪、樹脂等の溶 削として利用されており、地下水の海染要因の一つとし て問題視されている物質である。

【0090】まず、石英製反応セル(内容積100c c)に30ppmの濃度のテトラクロロエチレンの水溶 50 のX線回折図である。

液40m1を入れ、その中に試料を浸し、酸素を20分 聞バブリングした後、250V超高圧水銀灯から、UV フィルター(東芝製UV-29)を通して4時間光照射 を行った。その後、水溶液に含まれるテトラクロロエチ レンの量をガスクロマトグラフを用いて定量した。その 箱果、テトラクロロエチレンの濃度は3.2ppmに減 少していた。

【①①91】 (実施例22) 基材として樹脂系の塗装鋼 板(5cm×5cm×厚さ1mm)を用い、焼成時間を 19 2分とした以外はすべえ実施例2と同様の方法で塗装師 板表面に二酸化チタンを薄膜状に形成させた固定化光触 媒を作製した。この光触媒の結晶構造をX線回折によっ て調べた結果。二酸化チタンはアナタース晶からなるも のであり、その結晶子サイズは5.8 nmであった。 【0092】この光触線を試料として用い、以下の要領

で試料表面に付着させたタバコのヤニの除去試験を行っ

【1)093】試斜泉面にタバコ1本分のヤニを強制的に 付着させた後、250 W超高圧水銀灯から、減光フィル ター、UVフィルター(東芝製UV-35)を迫して光 照射(紫外線強度5mW/cm⁴)を行いながら色差計 を用いて貴色の目安となるb値の変化を測定することに より、ヤニの減少を評価した。

【0094】その結果、b値は、光照射前の16.5か ら、2時間の光照射でほぼりとなり、見た目にも基材と して用いた塗鉄の色(白色)が蘇ったことから、ヤニが 効果的に除去されているととが確認された。一方、上記 のような処理を行っていない塗装鋼板を用い、同様の試 験を行ったところ、り値は、光照射前の13.4から、 2時間の光照射では8.2にしかならず、ヤニは試料表 面上にかなり残っていた。

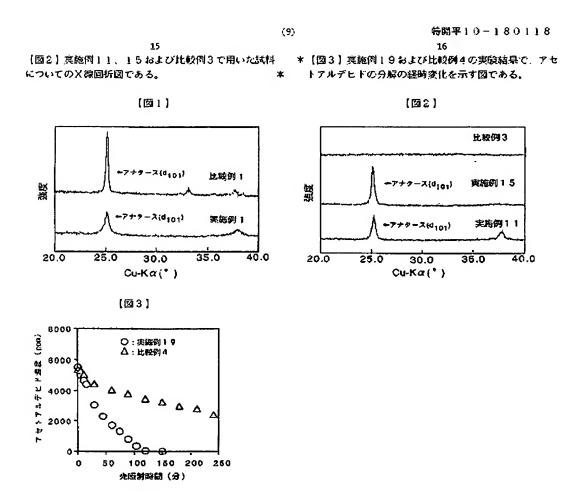
[0095]

【発明の効果】本発明の固定化光触媒は反応活性が高 く、大気中あるいは排水中の有害物質、汚れ付着物質等 の分解、除去に対して優れた効果を示す。したがって、 基材として金属、ガラス、セラミック等を用いれば、抗 菌、防臭、防泥、防かび、環境汚染物質の分解等の作用 効果が付与された内装材、建材等の部材を容易に提供す ることができる。特に、本発明の有害物質の分解・除去 成させた固定化光触媒を作製した。この光触媒の結晶機 40 方法によれば、種々の付着物質も含め、人体に息影響を 及ぼすかもしくはその可能性がある有害物質を効果的に 分解・除去することができる。

> 【① 096】この光無媒は、本発明の製造方法によれ は、比較的安価な原料を用い、特別な設備および操作を 必要とせず、また、焼成時間が短くてよく、従来の固定 化光触媒に比べて低コストで製造することが可能であ る.

【図面の簡単な説明】

【図1】真旋倒1 および比較例1で用いた試料について



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(54) FIXED PHOTOCATALYST, PREPARATION THEREOF, AND METHOD FOR DECOMPOSITION-REMOVING HARMFUL SUBSTANCE

(57)Abstract:

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To provide a fixed photocatalyst which has high photocatalytic reaction efficiency and indicates good effects for the decomposition, etc., of dirt (sticking dirty substances) on the surface of solids and harmful substances in the air or drainage, a method for preparing the catalyst, and a method for decomposition-removing harmful substances using the catalyst.

SOLUTION: In a fixed photocatalyst, a thin film of anatase-type titanium dioxide of 5-30nm average crystal size is fixed on the surface of a base material. Harmful substances in contact with the catalyst are decomposition-removed effectively by being irradiated with high energy light. The catalyst can be prepared by a method in which titania sol applied on the base material is heated at a prescribed temperature (250-800°C) and burned for a short time (within 30min). The use of titania sol added with a prescribed quantity of zirconium dioxide and/or zirconium salt can alleviate the burning conditions.

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CLAIMS

[Claim(s)]

[Claim 1] The photocatalyst characterized by fixing to a base material front face the anatase titanium dioxide whose average microcrystal size is 5-30nm in the shape of a thin film.

[Claim 2] The manufacture approach of the fixed photocatalyst according to claim 1 characterized by performing baking processing which heats to 250-800 degrees C, and is held less than 30 minutes at the temperature after applying a titania sol to a base material.

[Claim 3] The manufacture approach of the fixed photocatalyst according to claim 1 characterized by performing baking processing at 300-1000 degrees C after applying to a base material the titania sol by which both the zirconium dioxide, and zirconium both [either or] were added so that Zr/Ti (mole ratio) may become less than 0.3.

[Claim 4] The decomposition / clearance approach of the harmful matter characterized by irradiating the light of the energy more than a band gap at said fixed photocatalyst under the conditions which a fixed photocatalyst according to claim 1 and harmful matter contacted.

[Translation done.]

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DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[Detailed Description of the Invention] [0001]

[Field of the Invention] This invention has effectiveness in deodorization, antifouling (dirt prevention on the front face of a solid-state), sterilization, etc., has the operation which disassembles and removes harmful matter, such as an atmospheric pollutant or a pollutant under wastewater, and relates to the fixed photocatalyst which can apply photoelectricity chemistry, organic synthesis, etc. further, its manufacture approach, and the decomposition / clearance approach of the harmful matter using the photocatalyst. [0002]

[Description of the Prior Art] If light is irradiated at a semi-conductor, the electron which has a reduction operation strong against the exposure side, and the electron hole which has the strong oxidation will be generated, and the molecule in contact with a semi-conductor will be disassembled by the oxidation reduction operation.

[0003] such an operation of recent years and a semi-conductor, i.e., a photocatalyst operation, -- NOx etc. -- the attempt applied to various environmental clarification techniques, such as disassembly of an atmospheric pollutant, deodorization, antifouling, sterilization, and water purification, is performed energetically. However, there are very few examples put in practical use by the effectiveness of a photocatalysis being low in the actual condition.

[0004] From the former, a semi-conductor photocatalyst is powdered and has been used in the condition made to suspend in a solution, or the condition of having fixed in the shape of a thin film on the base material. From a viewpoint of maintaining the activity of a photocatalyst highly, although an activity, in the large suspension condition of surface area is desirable, an activity in the condition which handling is easy and has broad application from a practical use side of having fixed can say that it is far promising. [0005] Therefore, the titanium-dioxide fixed photocatalyst which the various approaches of raising the activity of the photocatalyst (this is hereafter called "fixed photocatalyst") which fixed to the base material the semi-conductor which has a photocatalyst operation are proposed, for example, becomes JP,7-100378,A from the crystal of an anatase is indicated. This photocatalyst adds an alcoholic amine to the sol of the titanium dioxide used for spreading of a up to [a base material], and is manufactured by carrying out heating temperature up slowly to the burning temperature of 600-700 degrees C. However, since photocatalyst activity sufficient in this fixed photocatalyst is not acquired and an alcoholic amine cannot disperse easily, there is also a problem of requiring a lot of energy at the time of manufacture. [0006] Moreover, the manufacture approach of the fixed photocatalyst to which crystal growth of the particle of the titanium dioxide contained in it is carried out is indicated by JP,6-293519,A by carrying out hydrothermal processing of the titania sol used for spreading beforehand. Although this photocatalyst has comparatively high catalytic activity, the titania sol which carried out crystal growth is hard to be applied at homogeneity to a base material, and has the problem of being easy to exfoliate after baking. Furthermore, in order that solution concentration, temperature, a pressure, etc. may take delicate control to hydrothermal processing while it is a reaction under an elevated temperature and high voltage, it is not suitable for the mass production of a photocatalyst.

[0007]

[Problem(s) to be Solved by the Invention] This invention is under the situation that it mentioned above, and its photocatalysis effectiveness is high. Therefore, the harmful matter contained in wastewater among deodorization, antifouling, antibacterial, and atmospheric air etc. The effectiveness which was excellent to (for example, disassembly of NOx, agricultural chemicals, an organic halogenated compound, etc.), defanging, etc. is shown. And it makes offering a suitable fixed photocatalyst and its suitable manufacture

approach, and the decomposition / clearance approach of the harmful matter using the photocatalyst also from fields, such as profitability, stability, and safety, as a technical problem.

[Means for Solving the Problem] As a result of repeating examination that this invention person should develop the fixed photocatalyst which used the titanium dioxide and in which high reaction effectiveness is shown, after applying a titania sol to a base material, by calcinating and carrying out crystal growth It can consider as the anatase titanium dioxide whose average microcrystal size is 5-30nm. When the specific surface area of the fixed titanium dioxide increased, and labile sites, such as a coordination partial saturation point and a lattice defect, increased and the enhancement effect of the oxidation reduction force was also further added at the time of a quantum size effect manifestation, it found out that photocatalyst activity improved remarkably.

[0009] Moreover, the fixed photocatalyst which has such a property carried out the knowledge of manufacturing still more easily being possible by being able to manufacture by making baking after applying a titania sol to a base material front face into a short time, and adding the salt of the zirconium dioxide of the specified quantity, or a zirconium to the titania sol used for spreading further.

[0010] This invention was made based on these knowledge, and the summary is in the fixed photocatalyst of following (1), (2), its manufacture approach of (3), and the decomposition / clearance approach of harmful matter of using the fixed photocatalyst of (4).

[0011] (1) The photocatalyst characterized by fixing to a base material front face the anatase titanium dioxide whose average microcrystal size is 5-30nm in the shape of a thin film.

[0012] (2) The manufacture approach of a fixed photocatalyst given in the above (1) characterized by performing baking processing which heats to 250-800 degrees C, and is held less than 30 minutes at the temperature after applying a titania sol to a base material.

[0013] (3) The manufacture approach of a fixed photocatalyst given in the above (1) characterized by performing baking processing at 300-1000 degrees C after applying to a base material the titania sol by which both the zirconium dioxide, and zirconium both [either or] were added so that Zr/Ti (mole ratio) may become less than 0.3.

[0014] (4) The decomposition / clearance approach of the harmful matter characterized by irradiating the light of the energy more than a band gap at said fixed photocatalyst under the conditions to which the fixed photocatalyst and harmful matter of a publication contacted the above (1).

[0015] Although the aforementioned "average microcrystal size" means the diameter of crystal grain which carried out direct observation with the transmission electron microscope fundamentally, since this value is well in agreement with the microcrystal size computed using the formula of Scherrer from the peak of ANATASU (d101) by the X diffraction, by this invention, which these values may be used for it as average microcrystal size. In addition, there is no semantics (definition) special to "an average", and even if there is a less than 5nm thing or a thing exceeding 30nm a little, the arithmetic mean of two or more microcrystal sizes should just be in within the limits which is 5-30nm.

[0016]

[Embodiment of the Invention] Hereafter, this invention (above (1) invention of - (4)) is explained to a detail.

[0017] Invention of the above (1) is a fixed photocatalyst (this is called "fixed photocatalyst of this invention") characterized by being obtained as a result of carrying out crystal growth of the thin film-like titanium dioxide by baking, and the microcrystal size being within the limits of 5-30nm on an average, after applying a titania sol to a base material front face.

[0018] In the fixed photocatalyst of this invention, the crystal structure of a titanium dioxide must be an anatase first. It is because a photocatalyst with high photocatalyst activity will not be obtained if it is not an anatase as the example mentioned later shows.

[0019] Furthermore, it is required to be in within the limits the average microcrystal size (only henceforth "microcrystal size") of whose is 5-30nm. Microcrystal size's being less than 5nm is that the mean particle diameter of the titanium dioxide contained in a titania sol is about 5nm, and it is substantially difficult to manufacture the titanium dioxide of such a particle. On the other hand, if microcrystal size exceeds 30nm, photocatalyst activity will fall remarkably.

[0020] Far-reaching ingredients, such as an ingredient of the arbitration chosen from organic materials, such as inorganic materials, such as various kinds of metallic materials, such as a steel plate which galvanized stainless steel, carbon steel, zinc, etc. or an aluminum plate, and a titanium plate, and ceramics, pottery, glass, resin, timber, and activated carbon, as a base material which fixes a titanium dioxide, or composite

material which consists of two or more sorts of them, can be used. The member to which paint has already been performed can also be used. Moreover, there may be no definition in any way also about the configuration of a base material, and you may be tabular [of a thick plate, sheet metal, etc.], a globular shape like a bead, or the complicated configuration offered as a product as it is. Moreover, porosity or the substantia compacta is sufficient as a front face.

[0021] There is especially no definition about the thickness of a titanium dioxide. There is an inclination which shows such high photocatalyst activity that it generally becomes thick. However, since the improvement effectiveness of photocatalyst activity will not be accepted but exfoliation of the film etc. will become easy to take place if thickness exceeds 2 micrometers, it is desirable that it is 2 micrometers or less. [0022] By the light from sunlight, a fluorescent lamp, the black light, a mercury-vapor lamp, a xenon LGT, etc., this fixed photocatalyst discovers a photocatalyst operation and shows the effectiveness which was excellent to disassembly of the harmful matter contained in wastewater among antibacterial, deodorization, antifouling, and atmospheric air etc., defanging, etc. Moreover, this fixed photocatalyst is excellent in stability, safety (there is no toxicity), etc., can be suitably used as inner package material, building materials, glass, a panel, a tile, etc., is faced using it, and does not need energy at all (energy saving), but it also has the advantage of being maintenance free.

[0023] Invention of the above (2) is the manufacture approach of the fixed photocatalyst the above (1), and after it applies a titania sol to a base material, it is the approach of performing baking processing which heats to 250-800 degrees C (burning temperature), and carries out short-time (less than 30 minutes) maintenance at the temperature.

[0024] Preparation of a titania sol can be performed by making water suspend the titanium dioxide (5-10nm) of a super-particle, or hydrolyzing titanium tetra-alkoxides, such as a titanium tetra-methoxide, titanium tetra-ethoxide, titanium tetra-n-propoxide, titanium tetra-i-propoxide, and titanium tetra-n-butoxide, titanium acetylacetonate, a titanium tetrachloride, etc. Moreover, to a sol, alcoholic amines, such as diethanolamine and triethanolamine, and desiccation inhibitors, such as 1,3-propanediol, may be added. [0025] Thus, the mean particle diameter of the titanium dioxide contained in the obtained titania sol is about 5-10nm, and let it be the titanium-dioxide fixed photocatalyst of desired microcrystal size (5-30nm) by making a base material front face apply, calcinate and carry out crystal growth of this.

[0026] Spin coating, DIP coating, spray coating, bar coating, etc. can perform spreading of the titania sol to a base material.

[0027] Although a fixed photocatalyst is obtained by calcinating after applying a titania sol to a base material, since sintering of metallic oxides, such as a titanium dioxide fixed in the shape of a thin film on the base material front face, takes place very promptly and crystal grain becomes large, on the usual baking conditions, the fixed photocatalyst of this invention with which the microcrystal size mentioned above consists of a titanium dioxide in the range which is 5-30nm is not obtained.

[0028] Then, baking is performed on condition that predetermined [above]. That is, after heating to burning temperature after applying a titania sol to a base material, and carrying out predetermined time maintenance at the temperature, baking processing to cool is performed. Baking is good in a line with the condition (room temperature condition) of having applied, or may be performed from the condition of having dried around after [spreading] 100 degrees C.

[0029] Let burning temperature be a 250-800-degree C temperature region. When burning temperature is lower than 250 degrees C, a titanium dioxide is still amorphous, on the other hand, if it exceeds 800 degrees C, crystal grain will grow and it will become large too much, or rutile ** appears, and the fixed photocatalyst which has high photocatalyst activity is not obtained.

[0030] It is desirable to perform heating to burning temperature quickly. When heating is not performed quickly, by the time it reaches the aforementioned burning temperature, sintering of a titanium dioxide progresses too much, and crystal grain may make it big and rough. A desirable heating rate is above by 30-degree-C/. In addition, in order to heat quickly, the heat treating furnace is beforehand heated to predetermined temperature, and it is suitable to use the approach of inserting in directly the base material which applied the titania sol into it etc.

[0031] The holding time (firing time) after reaching burning temperature is made into less than 30 minutes. Since width of face is in burning temperature, when it is actually set as the lower temperature in the aforementioned temperature requirement as a burning temperature, firing time is lengthened, and when it is set as higher temperature, it adjusts shortening etc. suitably. In addition, it is desirable when making burning temperature into the range of 400-700 degrees C, and making firing time into less than 10 minutes obtains the fixed photocatalyst which has high photocatalyst activity.

[0032] Although after baking is cooled, it is desirable to also perform cooling quickly. If a cooling rate is small, the fixed photocatalyst which consists of a titanium dioxide of the anatase which sintering may progress too much like the case where it is heating, and has desired microcrystal size will not be obtained. 20-degree-C thing considered as the above by /of a cooling rate is desirable. In addition, approaches, such as air cooling and water cooling, can be used as an approach of cooling quickly.

[0033] The aforementioned invention of (3) is the manufacture approach of the fixed photocatalyst the above (1) as well as invention of (2), and after it applies to a base material the titania sol by which both the zirconium dioxide, and zirconium both [either or] were added so that Zr/Ti (mole ratio) may become less than 0.3, it is the approach of performing baking processing at 300-1000 degrees C.

[0034] The zirconium dioxide added by the titania sol distributes and exists in the interior (inside of crystal grain) or the grain boundary of a crystal of a titanium dioxide, and grain growth of ANATASU ** at the time of baking of a titanium dioxide is suppressed according to a kind of pin stop effectiveness by it. Moreover, addition of a zirconium dioxide is effective also in control of the transition to the rutile with low photocatalyst activity which happens at the time of elevated-temperature baking of 800 degrees C or more from ANATASU. In addition, since a zirconium salt also becomes oxide easily at the time of baking, it has the same operation effectiveness as the case where a zirconium dioxide is added.

[0035] Therefore, even when separating a little from the burning temperature specified by invention of the above (2) by adding these zirconium dioxides and/or a zirconium salt, or firing time, it becomes possible to manufacture the fixed photocatalyst which consists of a titanium dioxide with small microcrystal size. That is, baking conditions can be eased and the fixed photocatalyst of this invention can be manufactured still more easily.

[0036] A zirconium dioxide can be prepared as a zirconia sol by making water suspend the zirconium dioxide (5-10nm) of a super-particle, or hydrolyzing zirconium tetra-alkoxides, such as zirconium tetra-n-propoxide, zirconium tetra-i-propoxide, and zirconium tetra-n-butoxide, a zirconium tetra-horide, etc. Moreover, zirconium oxychloride, zirconium nitrate, etc. can be used as a zirconium salt.

[0037] Although an above-mentioned zirconia sol or an above-mentioned zirconium salt may be added to the titania sol prepared separately, preparation of the titania sol which added the zirconium dioxide and/or zirconium salt which are used for spreading can be performed simple by mixing the zirconium tetra-alkoxide or the zirconium salt beforehand to the titanium tetra-alkoxide etc., in case a titania sol is prepared. [0038] The amount of the zirconium dioxide added to a titania sol and/or a zirconium salt is made less than into 0.3 (however, 0 does not contain) by Zr/Ti (mole ratio). if Zr/Ti (mole ratio) becomes more than 0.3 (that is, the amount of Zr to Ti 30-mol%) -- baking -- the multiple oxide 4 of titanium and a zirconium, for example, ZrTiO, etc. -- in order that generation may have priority and start, photocatalyst activity falls remarkably. It is 12-18-mol% preferably [it is desirable and] to 1-18-mol % and a pan.

[0039] Burning temperature is made into 300-1000 degrees C. Since it will become amorphous if burning temperature is lower than the minimum of this temperature region, and it will become rutile ** if an upper limit is exceeded, as for the high fixed photocatalyst of photocatalyst activity, neither of the cases is acquired.

[0040] Since the zirconium dioxide has controlled effectively grain growth of ANATASU ** at the time of baking of a titanium dioxide, heating to burning temperature may be performed on conditions quite milder than the heating conditions in the manufacture approach of the above (2). Although there is especially no definition in the condition, a desirable heating rate is above by 3-degree-C/.

[0041] There is especially no definition also about the holding time (firing time) after reaching burning temperature. However, since productive efficiency will fall and it will become the factor of a cost rise if long duration is covered too much, considering as less than 2 hours is desirable.

[0042] Although you may carry out on mild conditions about cooling after baking as well as heating compared with the approach of (2), desirable conditions are above by 3-degree-C/.

[0043] According to the above (2) and the approach of (3), the fixed photocatalyst of this invention can be comparatively manufactured easily by low cost, without needing a special means.

[0044] Invention of the above (4) is the approach of using the fixed photocatalyst of invention of (1), and disassembling and removing especially harmful matter, and is the approach of irradiating the light of the energy more than a band gap at said photocatalyst under the conditions which such fixed photocatalysts and harmful matter contacted. That is, the light of the energy which is sufficient for the electron of the considerable number in the filled band in the crystal which constitutes said photocatalyst from under the condition that harmful matter can receive the catalysis of a fixed photocatalyst moving to an empty band (conduction band) over a forbidden band is irradiated.

[0045] "Harmful matter" here is the matter which has an adverse effect on the body, or matter with the possibility. Specifically The matter contained in exhaust gas, such as NOx, SOx, chlorofluocarbon, ammonia, and a hydrogen sulfide, or atmospheric air, To organic compounds, such as aldehydes, amines, mercaptans, alcohols, BTX (benzene, toluene, xylene), and phenols, and a pan Organic halogenated compounds, such as trihalomethane and a trichloroethylene, a herbicide, Various agricultural chemicals, such as a germicide and an insecticide, protein, and amino acid are begun. The matter with various high biochemical oxygen demand (BOD), Things further contained [microorganisms /, such as bacteria, an Actinomyces, a fungus, and algae,] mainly during wastewater, such as inorganic compounds, such as a surfactant, a cyanide compound, and a sulfur compound, and various heavy metal ions, are mentioned. [0046] Furthermore, "the quality of an affix" which adheres to the front face of the multifunctional member which used a photocatalyst or it directly above "harmful matter" is contained. For example, they are an oil besides funguses, such as Escherichia coli, Staphylococcus, Pseudomonas aeruginosa, and mold, the tar of tobacco, a fingerprint, raindrops, mud, etc.

[0047] Moreover, a fixed photocatalyst is placed into the gas of air and others by which the above-mentioned harmful matter else [when the above-mentioned harmful matter has adhered to the fixed photocatalyst directly] is contained, and the liquid of water and others, and "the bottom of the condition which a fixed photocatalyst and harmful matter contacted" of the above says the case where it is under the condition that harmful matter can receive the catalysis of a photocatalyst.

[0048] If the light of the energy more than a band gap is irradiated under such conditions at the fixed photocatalyst of invention of (1), a photocatalyst operation will be discovered, and harmful matter will be disassembled and removed effectively.

[0049] As a light of the energy more than a band gap, light including ultraviolet rays is desirable, there is light from sunlight, a fluorescent lamp, the black light, a mercury-vapor lamp, a xenon LGT, etc., and, specifically, these can be used as the light source. The light which includes especially the near ultraviolet ray whose wavelength is 300-400nm is desirable.

[0050] What is necessary is just to define a dose, irradiation time, etc. of light suitably with the amount of the harmful matter which it is going to disassemble and remove etc.

[0051]

[Example]

(Example 1) After stirring the mixed liquor which added titanium tetra--n-butoxide 40.5g (0.12 mols) to dehydration ethanol 75ml (milliliter) for 30 minutes at a room temperature, it cooled using the ice bath. Then, after dropping slowly the mixed liquor of ethanol (75ml), water (2.6ml), and a nitric acid (2ml) and stirring it into this mixed liquor for 1 hour, transparent titania sol liquid was obtained for stirring continuously [it took out from the ice bath, returned to the room temperature, and / for 12 hours]. [0052] Furthermore, it applied on the base material made from stainless steel (1mm in SUS304:4cmx4cmx thickness) which carried out mirror polishing of this sol liquid as rotational frequency 300rpm and holding-time 1 minute using the spin coater. After that, promptly, this base material was cooled in ejection and air, after putting whenever [furnace temperature] into the electric heat furnace beforehand set as 550 degrees C and calcinating it for 3 minutes. The fixed photocatalyst which made the titanium dioxide form in a stainless steel front face in the shape of a thin film was produced by repeating spreading of this sol liquid, and baking actuation 4 times.

[0053] In addition, as a result of an X diffraction's investigating the titanium dioxide of this photocatalyst, as shown in <u>drawing 1</u>, only the pattern of ANATASU ** was accepted. Moreover, the microcrystal size (d101) for which it asked from the formula of Scherrer was 15.5nm, and was the almost same value as the diameter (about 15nm) of crystal grain observed with the transmission electron microscope. Burning temperature, firing time, and microcrystal size are shown in a table 1.

[0054] The decomposition experiment of an acetic acid was conducted by making this titanium-dioxide fixed photocatalyst into a sample.

[0055] First, a sample and 70ml (the acetic-acid content mol of 462micro) of acetic-acid water solutions of concentration 6.6mM (millimol) were put into the reaction cel made from a quartz (100 cc of inner capacity), and oxygen was ******(ed) in it for 20 minutes. Subsequently, the optical exposure was performed through the UV filter (Toshiba UV- 31) from the ultrahigh pressure mercury lamp of 250W for 4 hours, carrying out porcelain stirring at 25 degrees C. Then, as a result of ion chromatography's analyzing the amount of the acetic acid contained in a water solution, the decrement by disassembly of an acetic acid was 80micromol (it displays on this table).

[0056] (Example 2) It was dropped at 500ml of distilled water which has agitated violently the mixed liquor

which added titanium tetra--i-propoxide 80g to 50ml isopropanol, and 5g (a nitric acid means a nitric acid 60% hereafter 60%) of nitric acids was added after that. Subsequently, it agitated at 80 degrees C for 24 hours, and condensed under the vacuum, the titania sol liquid which contains a titanium dioxide 15% of the weight was obtained, and it considered as the sol liquid for spreading by adding the ethanol of the amount of 2 double to a pan.

[0057] After applying this sol liquid like the case of an example 1 on the base material made from stainless steel (1mm in SUS304:4cmx4cmx thickness), it dried in air for 30 minutes, it put into the electric heat furnace whenever [furnace temperature / whose] is 250 degrees C, and after calcinating for 30 minutes, it cooled in ejection and air. The titanium-dioxide fixed photocatalyst was produced by repeating spreading of this sol liquid, and baking actuation 4 times.

[0058] In addition, the titanium dioxide of this photocatalyst was an anatase as a result of an X diffraction's investigating, and that microcrystal size (d101) was about 6.0nm. Burning temperature, firing time, and microcrystal size are shown in a table 1.

[0059] Also in the example 1, the decomposition experiment of an acetic acid was conducted by the same approach by making this titanium-dioxide fixed photocatalyst into a sample. Although the result was shown in a table 1, the decrement by disassembly of an acetic acid was 54.5micromol.

[0060] (Examples 3-10) Except [all] having considered as the conditions which show baking conditions (burning temperature and firing time) in a table 1, the titanium-dioxide fixed photocatalyst was obtained by the same approach as an example 1, and, similarly the decomposition experiment of an acetic acid was conducted by the same approach in the example 1. The result was as being shown in a table 1.

[0061] (Example 1 of a comparison) The titanium-dioxide fixed photocatalyst was produced by the same approach as an example 1 except having made firing time into 60 minutes. Although only the peak of ANATASU ** was accepted as the titanium dioxide of this photocatalyst was shown in <u>drawing 1</u> as a result of an X diffraction, the microcrystal size (d101) for which it asked from the formula of Scherrer was 32.5nm (by observation by the transmission electron microscope, it is 33.0nm), and was that from which it separates from the range specified by this invention.

[0062] Also in the example 1, the decomposition experiment of an acetic acid was conducted by the same approach by making this titanium-dioxide fixed photocatalyst into a sample. As the result was shown in a table 1, the decrement by disassembly of an acetic acid was 0.3micromol, and was remarkably low compared with the above-mentioned example 1.

[0063] (Example 2 of a comparison) The titanium-dioxide fixed photocatalyst was obtained by the same approach as an example 1 except having made burning temperature into 850 degrees C. This photocatalyst suited the condition that ANATASU ** whose microcrystal size is 35.5nm, and rutile ** which has a 70-80nm diameter of crystal grain were intermingled, as a result of the X diffraction.

[0064] Also in the example 1, the decomposition experiment of an acetic acid was conducted by the same approach by making this titanium-dioxide fixed photocatalyst into a sample. Consequently, as shown in a table 1, the amount of decomposition of an acetic acid was 0.

[0065] (Example 11) After stirring the mixed liquor which added 0.561g (1.2x10 to 3 mol) of 2-propanol solutions containing (70% of concentration) titanium tetra--n-butoxide 40.5g (0.12 mols) and zirconium tetra--n-propoxide to dehydration ethanol 75ml for 30 minutes at a room temperature, it cooled using the ice bath. Then, after dropping slowly the mixed liquor of ethanol (75ml), water (2.6ml), and a nitric acid (2ml) and stirring it into this mixed liquor for 1 hour, the mixed sol liquid (Zr/Ti=one-mol%) of a titania sol and a zirconia sol was obtained for stirring continuously [it took out from the ice bath, returned to the room temperature, and / for 12 hours].

[0066] Furthermore, this sol liquid was applied by the same approach also in the example 1 on the base material made from stainless steel (1mm in SUS304:4cmx4cmx thickness), and was calcinated for 60 minutes at 550 degrees C among air. The fixed photocatalyst which uses stainless steel as a base material was produced by repeating spreading of this sol liquid, and baking actuation 4 times.

[0067] X diffraction drawing of the photocatalyst (titanium dioxide containing a zirconium dioxide) formed in this base material front face at <u>drawing 2</u> is shown. The titanium dioxide was an anatase so that it might illustrate. On the other hand, the diffraction pattern based on a zirconium dioxide was not accepted. Moreover, the microcrystal size (d101) of titanium-dioxide ANATASU ** for which it asked from the formula of Scherrer was 20.1nm. This microcrystal size is clearly small compared with the microcrystal size (32.5nm) of the sample of the aforementioned example 1 of a comparison prepared on the same baking conditions, and it turns out that sintering of a titanium dioxide was controlled by addition of a zirconium dioxide, and big and rough-ization of crystal grain was prevented.

[0068] Also in the example 1, the decomposition experiment of an acetic acid was conducted by the same approach by making this fixed photocatalyst into a sample. The result was as being shown in a table 1. [0069] (Example 12) It was dropped at 500ml of distilled water which has agitated violently the mixed liquor which added titanium tetra--i-propoxide 80g to 50ml isopropanol, and 5g (60%) of nitric acids was added after that. Subsequently, it agitated at 80 degrees C for 24 hours, and condensed under the vacuum, and the titania sol liquid which contains a titanium dioxide 15% of the weight was obtained. After adding 2.73g of zirconium oxychlorides (Zr/Ti=three-mol%) and agitating them enough in the sol liquid, the sol liquid for spreading was obtained by adding the ethanol of the amount of 2 double to a pan.

[0070] This sol liquid was applied like the case of an example 1 on the base material made from stainless steel (1mm in SUS304:4cmx4cmx thickness), and was calcinated for 60 minutes at 500 degrees C among air. The fixed photocatalyst was produced by repeating spreading of this sol liquid, and baking actuation 4 times. The photocatalyst on this base material consists of ANATASU **, and that microcrystal size (d101) was 19.5nm.

[0071] Also in the example 1, the decomposition experiment of an acetic acid was conducted by the same approach by making this fixed photocatalyst into a sample. The result was as being shown in a table 1. [0072] (Examples 13-17) The fixed photocatalyst which uses stainless steel as a base material by the same approach as an example 11 was produced except [all] having set the amount of the 2-propanol solution containing (70% of concentration) zirconium tetra--n-propoxide to 1.69g, 3.37g, 6.73g, 10.1g, 13.48g, and 13.48g. As the photocatalyst (titanium dioxide containing a zirconium dioxide) formed in this base material front face was shown in drawing 2 as a result of an X diffraction, only the peak of ANATASU ** was accepted, and the diffraction peak based on a zirconium dioxide was not accepted.

[0073] Also in the example 1, the decomposition experiment of an acetic acid was conducted by the same approach by making these fixed photocatalysts into a sample. A result is as being shown in a table 1, and it far exceeded the amount of decomposition of an acetic acid compared with the example 3 (fixed photocatalyst with which a zirconium dioxide exceeds the amount specified by this invention) of a comparison shown below.

[0074] (Example 3 of a comparison) The fixed photocatalyst which uses stainless steel as a base material by the same approach as an example 11 was produced except [all] having set the amount of the 2-propanol solution containing (70% of concentration) zirconium tetra--n-propoxide to 16.84g. As the photocatalyst (titanium dioxide containing a zirconium dioxide) formed in this base material front face was shown in drawing 2 as a result of an X diffraction, the diffraction pattern based on ANATASU ** was not accepted at all.

[0075] Also in the example 1, the decomposition experiment of an acetic acid was conducted by the same approach by making this fixed photocatalyst into a sample. A result is as being shown in a table 1, and most acetic acids were not disassembled. Although this was not observed by the X diffraction, the multiple oxides (ZrTiO4 etc.) of titanium and a zirconium mainly generate it, and it is because photocatalyst activity decreased remarkably.

[0076] (Example 18) The fixed photocatalyst which uses stainless steel as a base material by the same approach as an example 11 was produced using the sol liquid (Ti/Zr=18-mol%) prepared in the example 16 except [all] having set burning temperature into 900 degrees C, and having set firing time as for 3 minutes. The photocatalyst formed in this base material front face consists of microcrystal size 25.5nm ANATASU **, and rutile ** was not contained.

[0077] Also in the example 1, the decomposition experiment of an acetic acid was conducted by the same approach by making this fixed photocatalyst into a sample. The result was as being shown in a table 1. [0078]

[A table 1]

表 1

| | | | | 4X 1 | | |
|--------------|----|-------------|------|--------|----------------|---------------|
| | | 焼成温度 | 焼成時間 | Zr/Ti | TiOz結晶子サイズ | 酢酸分解量 |
| N | 0. | | | | (アナタースd ;o;) | |
| | | (°C) | (分) | (mol%) | (nn) | (µ mol) |
| | 1 | 550 | 3 | ļ | 15. 5 | 80.0 |
| | 2 | 250 | 30 | 1 | 6.0 | 54.5 |
| | 3 | 550 | 6 | 1 | 16.6 | 59.3 |
| | 4 | 550 | 10 | _ | 19.0 | 32. 7 |
| 実 | 5 | 550 | 20 | 1 | 20.2 | 18.2 |
| | в | 550 | 30 | 1 | 24. 1 | 5. 2 |
| | 7 | 400 | 30 | 1 | 15. 0 | 92. 1 |
| | 8 | 600 | 30 | 1 | 27.3 | 1.5 |
| 施 | 9 | 500 | 3 | 1 | 13. 3 | 92. 1 |
| | 10 | 800 | 3 | - | 28. 9 | 12.0 |
| | 11 | 550 | 60 | 1 | 20. 1 | 17.7 |
| | 12 | 500 | 60 | 3 | 2 0 . 0 | 43.0 |
| <i>(</i> 29) | 13 | 550 | 60 | 3 | 19.5 | 35 . 5 |
| | 14 | 550 | 60 | 6 | 24.0 | 42.0 |
| | 15 | 550 | 60 | 12 | 22.5 | 49.5 |
| | 16 | 5 50 | 80 | 18 | 23. 0 | 61.3 |
| | 17 | 550 | 60 | 24 | 23.5 | 55. 2 |
| | 18 | 900 | 3 | 18 | 25. 5 | 42. 6 |
| 比 | 1 | 550 | 60 | - | * 32.5 | 0.3 |
| 較 | 2 | * 850 | 3 | _ | * 35.5 | 0 |
| 例 | 3 | 550 | 60 | * 30 | * 回折ピーク出ず | 0.5 |

(注) #印:本発明で規定する範囲から外れることを表す。

[0079] (Example 19) In order to check the deodorization effectiveness of a fixed photocatalyst, the acetaldehyde was assumed to be an offensive odor component and the decomposition experiment was conducted.

[0080] The fixed photocatalyst produced in the example 16 in the reaction cel made from a quartz (100 cc of content volume) was put in, and it connected with the closeout circulation line (350ml of sum total content volume). The optical exposure was performed through the dimming filter and the UV filter (Toshiba UV-31) from 250W ultrahigh pressure mercury lamp, introducing in a system the acetaldehyde (5000 ppm) diluted with air, and circulating it (ultraviolet-rays on-the-strength 15 mW/cm2). In addition, the decrement by decomposition of an acetaldehyde was measured using the gas chromatograph connected to the line. [0081] Consequently, as shown in drawing 3, the acetaldehyde decreased with time and was set to undetectable level (10 ppm or less) after 120 minutes.

[0082] (Example 4 of a comparison) Also in the example 19, the decomposition experiment of an acetaldehyde was conducted by the same approach using the fixed photocatalyst produced in the example 1 of a comparison.

[0083] The residual concentration of the acetaldehyde of 120 minutes after was about 3500 ppm, and there were few amounts of decomposition of an acetaldehyde far compared with an example 19 so that it might be shown for showing a result in drawing 3.

shown for showing a result in <u>drawing 3</u>.

[0084] (Example 20) In order to check the antibacterial effectiveness of a fixed photocatalyst, the bactericidal effect over Escherichia coli (Escherichiacoli W3110 share) was investigated.

[0085] It is the Escherichia coli after sterilizing the front face by ethanol 70% beforehand, using as a sample the fixed photocatalyst produced in the example 1 2.5x105 It divided at a time into 0.025ml eight drops 0.2ml (the number of Escherichia coli: 5x104 individual) of physiological salines included an individual/ml, and they were dropped at the front face. Subsequently, the optical exposure was performed for 15 minutes through the dimming filter and the UV filter (Toshiba UV- 35) from the upper part under conditions of 95% of relative humidity using 250W ultrahigh pressure mercury lamp (ultraviolet-rays on-the-strength 1 mW/cm2).

[0086] Then, after having flushed the fungus liquid on a sample by 9.8ml of physiological salines, carrying out dilution **** of it at the standard agar medium and cultivating at 35 degrees C for 48 hours, the number of micro organisms was measured by carrying out counting of the grown colony. What trickled the physiological saline which antibacterial assessment is the same conditions and contains Escherichia coli into the base material (SUS304) front face which does not form the titanium dioxide (coating), and carried out the optical exposure for 15 minutes, About what trickled into the front face of the fixed photocatalyst produced in the example 1, and was held to the dark place for 15 minutes, it carried out on the basis of the number of micro organisms (it is 4.8x105 individual and 4.7x105, respectively individual) measured like the above.

[0087] Consequently, the number of survival Escherichia coli is 1.6x103 by carrying out an optical exposure. It became an individual and antibacterial [outstanding] was accepted.

[0088] (Example 21) The fixed photocatalyst which made the titanium dioxide form in a quartz plate front face in the shape of a thin film by the same approach as an example 1 was produced except [all] having used the quartz plate (1mm in 4cmx4cmx thickness) as a base material, the result of having investigated the crystal structure of this photocatalyst according to the X diffraction -- a titanium dioxide -- ANATASU ** -- it changes and that microcrystal size was [from] 14.5nm.

[0089] The decomposition experiment of tetrachloroethylene was conducted using this titanium-dioxide fixed photocatalyst as a sample. In addition, tetrachloroethylene is matter which is used as solvents, such as a detergent, a fat, and resin, and is regarded as questionable as one of the contamination factors of an underground water.

[0090] First, after having put 40ml of water solutions of tetrachloroethylene with a concentration of 30 ppm into the reaction cel made from a quartz (100 cc of content volume), dipping the sample into it and carrying out bubbling of the oxygen for 20 minutes, the optical exposure was performed through the UV filter (Toshiba UV- 29) from 250W ultrahigh pressure mercury lamp for 4 hours. Then, the quantum of the amount of the tetrachloroethylene contained in a water solution was carried out using the gas chromatograph. Consequently, the concentration of tetrachloroethylene was decreasing to 3.2 ppm. [0091] (Example 22) The fixed photocatalyst which made the titanium dioxide form in a paint steel plate front face in the shape of a thin film by the same approach as way ******** 2 was produced except having made firing time into 2 minutes, using the paint steel plate (1mm in 5cmx5cmx thickness) of a resin system as a base material. As a result of an X diffraction's investigating the crystal structure of this photocatalyst, a titanium dioxide consists of ANATASU ** and that microcrystal size was 5.8nm.

[0092] The clearance trial of the tar of the tobacco made to adhere to a sample front face in the following ways was performed using this photocatalyst as a sample.

[0093] After making the tar of tobacco 1 duty adhere to a sample front face compulsorily, reduction in tar was evaluated by measuring b value change which serves as a yellow rule of thumb from 250W ultrahigh pressure mercury lamp using a color difference meter while performing an optical exposure (ultraviolet-rays on-the-strength 5 mW/cm2) through a dimming filter and a UV filter (Toshiba UV- 35).

[0094] Consequently, b value was set to about 0 by the optical exposure of 16.5 to 2 before an optical exposure hours, and since the color (white) of the paint used also for appearance as a base material revived, it was checked that tar is removed effectively. When the same trial was performed using the paint steel plate which omits the above processings on the other hand, b value was not set to 8.2 by the optical exposure of 13.4 to 2 before an optical exposure hours, but tar remained considerably on the sample front face.

[Effect of the Invention] The fixed photocatalyst of this invention has high labile, and the effectiveness which was excellent to decomposition of the harmful matter under atmospheric air or wastewater, the quality of a dirt affix, etc. and clearance is shown. Therefore, if a metal, glass, a ceramic, etc. are used as a base material, members to which the operation effectiveness, such as antibacterial, deodorization, ****, antifungal, and disassembly of an environmental pollutant, was given, such as inner package material and building materials, can be offered easily. Especially, according to the decomposition / clearance approach of the harmful matter of this invention, the harmful matter also including the various quality of an affix which has an adverse effect on the body or has the possibility can be disassembled and removed effectively. [0096] According to the manufacture approach of this invention, this photocatalyst may not need a special facility and actuation using a comparatively cheap raw material, and its firing time may be short, and it can be manufactured by low cost compared with the conventional fixed photocatalyst.

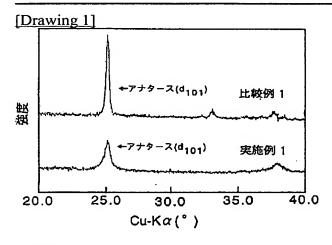
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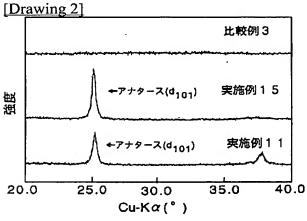
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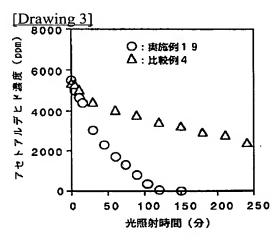
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